EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

LOGGING CYPRESS.

A PECULIAR LUMBER INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN SWAMPS.

Negroes Who Girdle and Fell Trees While Standing Waist Deep In Water-Log Trolleys Operated by Powerful Engines Set Up In Pullboats.

Cypress lumber has not made much progress in the markets of this city, but it is difficult to convince a southerner that it is not the coming wood for both interior and exterior construction, and the southern states has led to enormous investments in cypress swamp land, logging machinery and mills for working up the logs into planks, moldings, shingles and other building material.

Cypress logging is an amphibious sort of a business. The best of the trees grow in so called swamps, which are often merely forests through which the living water courses toward the sea in a thousand channels. It is seldom found on stagnant swamp land, and the best timber grows where clear running water circulates round the roots of the giant trees. There are hundreds of such places in Florida and Louisiana.

Live cypress timber is so heavy that it sinks if felled when green, and consequently the lumbermen have to work from eight months to a year in advance of the cutting to prepare the timber by girdling the trees and thus preventing the circulation of the sap. Thousands of trees are killed thus far in advance of the felling. Girdling is both arduous and dangerous work. It is done by negro choppers who stand often waist deep in water in the haunts of the dreaded moccasin snake, the alligator and the wildcat, to say nothing of the swarms of mosquitoes and other equally pestiferous insects. The negroes endure all the hardships for \$1 a day.

On the picturesque Ocklawaha river, in Florida, one phase of the cypress lumber industry is seen to the best advantage. This wonderful river is fed by clear, cold springs of tremendous volume, and it winds for many miles through endless acres of moss draped cypress trees. It has hundreds of loops, or branches, which leave it at one point only to return to it at another, between its source and its junction with the St.

latka and an office at Boston, controls pany bought 300,000 acres of cypress eral years ago engaged a number of take charge of the work. It was all new to the Michiganders, but they took hold with aptness and quickly broke in the negroes to the work. Soon the dark recesses of the Ocklawaha swamp resounded with the blows of the ax, the shouts of men, and the crashing of the old giants as they broke through the branches of their neighbors and fell with a prodigious splash into the waters heard the rattling, jarring and claukwhich they were rafted to the big river.

A logging camp in this swamp consists of a bunkboat with a kitchen ata trolley or carrier attached to an endwinds upon the spool of the engine.

away from the boat is a well marked cleared away on each side of the cable to the full extent of its grasp, and the lows. lane terminates only where the end tree of the trolley line stands. This point reached, the cable is taken down and another lane soon radiates from the pullboat. When five or six lanes have been made, the tract has been pretty well cleared of serviceable trees, and the boat

and clamp are moved to a new point. When a cypress is felled in one of these lanes, it is cross cut in lengths of 12 to 16 feet, and the jaws of the grapnel or a bight of chain grip the end lying toward the boat. A whoop from the foreman of the gang notifies the engitightens, the forward end of the log rises clear of the water and stumps and the other end trails through the water, sendsome negro straddles the log, and, clinging to the chain or grapnel, rides out to the houseboat to get his dinner or grind an ax. It is a wild ride, and appears far more thrilling than the spectacle of a

tenderfoot upon a bucking broncho. placed at the edge of a cypress swamp for action. and from the slabs and sawdust of the nearby trees a railroad bed is built out have given up all hope of winning your into the swamp, and the place of the daughter; but in consequence of that pullboat is taken by a heavy flat car, astounding kick you gave me the other secured to nearby trees with guy ropes, engine .- New York Sun.

Couldn't Find It.

"How is it I never see you killing

time?" asked an idle person. "I can't find the time," said the busy man in perfect innocence, - Indianapolis

A HANDSOME STATEHOUSE.

Minnesota Capitol Building to Be Located at St. Paul. The Minnesota capitol building, to

be located at St. Paul, will cost, according to estimates and specifications submitted by the architect, \$1,270,992. Mr. Gilbert says the cubical contents of the building will be 4,415,693 feet. It is of modern style of architecture, and the awarding committee described it as scholarly, well proportioned and refined. The first elements considered in making the design, says Architect Gilbert, have been the practical ones of economy and good construction. Next, and hardly less important, have been the questions of suitable and couvenlent arrangement of the interior of the building, giving ample light and ventilation to all its parts and convenient access between those parts of the structure most requiring it, and its constantly increasing popularity in finally, that it shall express in all its parts as a whole the dignity of its purpose.

"Rooms most used have been located in the first story, and the most imporbeen placed on the south front and so grouped as to best accommodate the business of the State officers.

"The House of Representatives, the Senate and the Supreme Court have been placed in the second story, and, being large rooms, extend clear through to the roof, being lighted from the top by ample skylights and side lights in the low domes. The House of Representatives is lighted from three sides by additional windows in the galleries, which light the room without throwing a glare of light in the eyes of its occupants. The House and Senate are located so as to provide an easy and convenient communication between them without passing through public corridors. The public is excluded from these private corridors while the Legislature is in session by means of light bronze panelled screens of ornamental design, with bronze gates. The Supreme Court is located in the east end of the capital, and, while convenient of access, it is suffiently secluded from the other parts of the building to prevent undue intrusion. By an arrangement which I believe to be wholly original as to this design, the judges' chambers, the library and the Supreme Court Clerk are placed so as to give convenient access from one to the other without passing into the public corridors, and also giving the public convenient entrance to them.

One hundred thousand volumes can be accommodated in the library of the Between the main river and the new capitol. It is placed partly in branches, which are all more or less the second story and partly in the navigable, is flooded forest land through | third. The books most used are to be which the water slowly circulates to the kept in the second story, and the libradepth of 2 or 3 and sometimes 4 or 5 rian's rooms will also be located there. feet. It is in these flooded tructs that Throughout the building the corridors the cypress trees grow to perfection. are formed to run as direct as pos-One company, with headquarters at Pa- sible, and will be amply lighted and ventilated. Marble and tile floors, the lumbering on this river. The com- with a handsome finish on the walls and ceiling, will prevail. The grand land for 50 cents to \$2 an acre, and sev- stair halls in each wing give the interior an air of grandeur and amplisturdy loggers from Saginaw, Mich., to tude. They are open from the rotunda, which is to be handsomely ornamented. There were forty designs submitted in the competition for this cap-Itol building.

The Tourah Prison.

The chief prison in Egypt for male hard labor convicts is at Tourah, about eight miles south of Cairo, where the of the swamp. Then above all could be adjacent quarries, which once furnishing of the novel logging machinery as it great Pyramids, supply unlimited scope snaked the huge logs from the recesses for labor six days a week. There are of the swamp to the swift stream upon nine hundred and fifty convicts, and though one hundred of them are "lifers," there are others whose term is only for six months. Strict disciptached and a pullboat. The pullboat line is maintained by sixty-five wardcontains a powerful hoisting engine, and ers, who are unarmed and do not carry is secured with its square bow to the even a stick or whip; but by night there bank against a tall and stordy cypress are nine sentries and by day there are tree dounded of branches and decorated four, who patrol the roof and the outwith a band of red cloth near the top, side of the prison, and who know how Stretching away from an elevated point to use their loaded rifles with deadly upon this tree to another similar giant aim. These sentries are blacks from a quarter of a mile back in the swamp the equatorial provinces, and have preis a taut steel cable, from which depends vented more than one attempted escape. Nearly all the convicts are naless steel cable, which winds and un- tives of Egypt, the blacks only supplying five per thousand and the Nubians Attached to the trolley is a huge pair averaging only two per thousand. Any of sharp pronged tongs capable of span- extra bad characters among the conning a log 5 feet in diameter. Leading victs, such as the ringleaders of attempted revolt or escape, are locked up lane traversed by the trolley. Trees are at night in solitary cells to lessen their chances of contaminating their fel-

As a whole, the convicts are by no means of a ruffianly type, and their physiognomies are very like those of the ordinary peasant. In this country, where crime is at such a minimum and where even the lunatics are as quiet as | the usual in the tale. sheep, it is not too much to hope that education and improved environment the lot of the townfolk, from whom the convicts are mostly drawn. The "ticket-of-leave" system has not yet been introduced into Egypt, and would neer, who blows his whistle and starts certainly be worth a trial, for at pres the engine. As the conveyor cable ent there is very little incentive to well conducted convicts to lead a peaceful, hard-working life within the prison bonds. Every visitor cannot fail to be ing up fountains of spray as it rears struck with the very healthy, well-fed over knees and stumps and splashes in appearance of the prisoners, and on inthe open pools. Sometimes a venture | quiry I was told that there were only fourteen on the sick list.

Old dan wasgime.

James Payn, the London writer, tells a seasonable story. He says a young man was paying his attentions to a beloved object, contrary to the wish-This, however, is only one of the nu- es of her father, "a man of thews and merous cypress industries in Florida, sinews," and one day the latter kicked and there are many more of the same the lover violently into the street. In kind in Louisiana and Alabama, where a day or two (after recovery) the reliving watercourses penetrate the cypress | jected suitor, apparently not one whit swamps. Where there is not good water- discouraged, called at the house once way in Louisiana an even more costly more, "What, again!" exclaimed paterplant is used frequently. A sawmill is familias, putting on his well-soled boots

"No, sir," cried the young man. "I day I have been requested, on the and having on board a powerful pulling strength of my earnest recommendation to the committee, to ask you to join our football club."

"There are 14 varieties of apes in Venezuela," he said after a long silence. "And only one variety here," she responded sadly. And again the silence settled upon them. - Detroit Free Press.

WHEN VIRTUE LOST.

A STORY TO PROVE THAT RIGHT DOES NOT ALWAYS COME UPPERMOST.

& Remarkable Tale of Love and Tragedy The proposed structure will be erected The End of a Foolish Girl.

ing and the villain of the plot getting his just dues this side of the hot place, when a Kentucky congressman took the

"That sort of thing," he said, "is well enough in books and on the stage and I am willing to agree that it happens in actual life, but not always. Let me cite an instance to the contrary. There being no objection to the cita-

tion, the Kentuckian, after casting his

eye over the company, proceeded: 'Years ago, in a southern town," he said, "there lived a pretty girl with a tant ones, so far as practicable, have | lot of money-a combination no man can deny the power of-and she had sweethearts galore, but two of her devotees, one quite a reputable man and the other quite as disreputable, and after her more

for her money than herself, led all the rest, and both of them were nervy men and quick on the trigger. Any sensible person would have thought that the girl would have decided very early as between the good and the bad, but every one knows that women don't do that

way in matters of the heart. "I will say for her, though, that her preferences were for the decent man and One Women Thinks It Is a Fascinating he stood the best chance of winning among all of the contestants. His disreputable rival, however, received more heart. One day, though, it culminated envy out of your old overshoes." tragically, and the girl didn't regret it, just across the street from her house, and each on his way to call on her.

have it out, but they were hot blooded from empire furniture." and young and on the instant two men called. Half an hour later the dead body | that was worth any money. was removed to an undertaker's, and

that part of the tragedy was over. was made for her, because it was known that she had been in the house shortly before the shooting. Her mother went directly to her room, and when she opened the door, she saw her daughter sitting at the window, or rather leaning upon a flower shelf on the window sill and her first thought was that the girl had seen the shooting and had fainted. She ran to her and lifted her up and as she did so she found her face bloody and the girl's body almost stiff. She ran, screaming, out, and when the doctor came he found a dead girl with a bullet-

"Further examination showed a hole in the glass of the window, and the whole story was told. The girl had been sitting there, and had no doubt seen the meeting of the two men, and the bullet from the killed man's pistol had reached her there and ended her life at the same time the life of the man she would have married went out. Of course it was self defense in the case of the man who escaped his rival's bullet, and it was the rival's bullet which killed the girl, and the rival was beyond any earthly jurisdiction. The affair ended there, with nothing good in triumph, except a public sentiment which compelled the killer to stay away from the town for five or six years."

"Didn't he even meet a violent death or something like that?" inquired the drummer, thirsting for some trace of

"No," replied the Kentuckian, "not even that. His uncle died and left him may one day do much to improve a fine farm, and he found a very nice girl who was willing to marry him. The drummer sighed and didn't offer to cap the Kentuckian's story with a better one. - Washington Star.

Better Work Every Day.

We ought never to be willing to live any year just as we lived the last one. No one is striving after the best things who is not intent on an upward and a forward movement continually. The circular movement is essential, too-the progress. We ought to do the same Scotland. In "The Heart of Midlothian" midst of the outward routine our inner life ought to be growing in earnestness, fo force, in depth. - J. R. Miller.

Nemesis is lame, but she is of colossal stature, and sometimes, while her sword is not yet unsheathed, she stretches out her huge left arm and grasps her victim. The mighty hand is invisible, but the victim totters under the dire clutch.

-George Eliot. The Cydippe, a peculiar water insect. propels itself with a pair of paddles which both in shape and general appearance closely resemble those in use by

Spratts "Miss Elder is much older than I thought." Hunker-"Impossible!" Spratts-"Well, I asked her if she had read Esop's Fables, and she of your friend Mrs. Northside I have said she read them when they first came out."-Home Journal.

Should a man think more, or less, of a man who gives him a poor cigar?

A NEW ARMORY.

How St. Louis Will Accommodate see N tional Republican Convention

St. Louis will have a magnificent armory if the efforts of a number of public spirited citizens meet with success In a Southern Town-The Patal Work on the northwest corner of Twelfth Gigantic Shops for the Manufacture Mass., to be distributed to the army of Two Bullets Fired by Enraged Rivals | street and Clark avenue, and its estimated cost will be between \$160,000 and \$200,000. The proposed site is just south A Star reporter was one of a group in of the new city hall and consists of the a hotel lobby the other evening and a vacant portion of the old Washington New York drummer had just finished a park. An ordinance will be introduced story on the old line of virtue triumph. into both houses of the city legislature in a few days authorizing the erection of an armory on the ground.

The movement to secure permanent quarters for the national guard may also be instrumental in providing a suitable auditorium for the Republican national convention. The feasibility of making alterations in the exposition building has been questioned, and the idea of building a large temporary wigwam instead of making the alterations has been discussed. This would mean the expenditure of between \$30,000 and \$50, 000. Those interested in the movement to build an armory assert that with this as a nucleus the rest of the necessary funds ought to be secured with little effort. They further assert that if work shall be begun on the structure in a short time it will be very easy to build up the drill hall complete and to finish enough of the building by June 1 to give every facility required to the delegates and committees for holding the Republican national convention in that building .-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FUN IN ECONOMY.

Sport, but Not Successful. or less encouragement and he was mak- tailor frock. "It's almost as exciting as ing a hot fight-so hot, in fact, that on a lottery ticket or playing the races. or two occasions the men had come You put in a little and get out a lot of to blows and once, at least, pistols had something. I always read those articles been drawn. The girl was foolish, as in the housekeeping papers that tell other women have been under like cir- how you can make a walnut sideboard cumstances, and rather enjoyed the po- out of a pine piano box and cozy corsition she occupied, and felt flattered by the dangerous rivalry for her hand and catchalls that fill all beholders with

that anybody ever heard her mention. It hat, "I think those descriptions are perwas in the afternoon and a pleasant day feetly fascinating, and I mean to try and the two rivals met unexpectedly, some of them when I get a little money "The girl lived on a corner and they of a lot of plush and gilding and orna- as to be secure from an enemy's atwere approaching from different streets mental tacks being able to transform tack, affording that seclusion so necand almost butted into each other at the them into chairs and bookcases that no- essary for the prosecution of work of crossing. That was hardly the place to body but your best enemy could tell a warlike character and possessing fine

jumped back from each other a few feet, maid. "I've tried it. I saved up my marked out by nature as the ideal spot two pistols flew from two hip pockets, | broom handles once to make a gypsy ta- | for the greatest United States armory two sharp reports rang out upon the ble that was described as making an and arsenal. air, and one man fell to the sidewalk, ideal tea table. I put 47 different coats The United States acquired its title dead. And it wasn't the bad man, of stain on those broomsticks is an to the island through a treaty which either. On the contrary, it was the repu- effort to persuade them to become cher- was made with William Henry Harritable one, and there was a bullet hole ry. Then I hired a carpenter, who work- son, Governor and superintendent of straight through his forehead. The bad ed two days trying to fit the broomsticks Indian affairs for the Indian secretary man's shot had preceded the other just | into a cheesebox top so the thing would | and district of Louisiana, with certain enough, and the decent man's pistol stand up. I bought wadding to pad the chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes of went off as he threw up his hands. Five top, and felt to cover it, and fringe to minutes later the whole street was in an go around it, and ornamental nails to Black Hawk, the famous Indian here uproar, and the bad man was in custody. | hold it on. When it was done, I had of the Black Hawk war, was the prin-The other man was carried over to the spent three times what a good table cipal chief of the Sacs, and did not sign girl's house, for it was not known then would have cost at a shop, but I had a the treaty, but always held that it was that he was dead, and a physician was righteous glow of having economized not binding. Congress in 1862 made

ed. "Ah, my dear," she said, "we have lowed since by some \$12,000,000 for "During all the excitement, the girl to pay for everything in this world that government improvements, besides anhad not made her appearance, and as is worth having—even 'economy!"— nual appropriations for running exsoon as the air quieted a little search | Philadelphia Press.

Interesting Statistics of Transportation In the English Capital.

Some interesting details have appeared in a report on the omnibus and tram car service of London. The tramways, which correspond to our car lines, are all of 4 feet 812 inches gauge except two lines, which are only 3 feet 6 inches. There are in the city 71 distinct routes, of which 58 are in use. The mileage of the worked lines is given as 849. The average speed of a London tram is 5.48 miles per hour; that of a London omnibus is 5.5 miles per hour. The average tram fare is 67-100ths of a penny (2 cents) per mile. The average omnibus

fare is 92-100ths of a penny per mile. There are 879 cars on the lines, which among them run 17,150 single journeys during their day's work, which lasts on the average 16 hours and 44 minutes. The omnibuses are more than twice as many. There are 2,130 of them, and these are run 35,000 single journeys in the course of a day that averages 15 London tram companies. In the course of a year their cars run 22,787,000 miles London omnibuses run 49,783,000 miles

a year and carry \$26,000,000 passengers.

Lessons For Schoolboys.

There is no question that our forefathers supposed that benefit might be derived from causing schoolboys to be going around and around in the old spectators of the hanging of criminals. grooves, daily tasks-yet even in this Sir Walter Scott had borne testimony treadmill round there should be constant to this custom being not unknown in

I promised to ask a half play day to the schule, so that the bairns might gang and see the hanging, which canna but have a pleasing

ly taken place.-Notes and Queries.

Natural Resentment.

"Little boy," asked the sympathizing

'Is there anything in the manner of

concluded that she is a temporizer.

MADE AT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

Equipment for an Army. If ever again it is decided by the United States Government to unleash the dogs of war Rock Island will at once become a pivotal point of perhaps greater international importance than any other spot of land of equal size in this country. Not the city of that name, but the island itself, the



"Oh, but economy is a fascinating theory," exclaimed the woman in a

"Yes," agreed said she in the picture ahead. Think of being able to take a are built, with an immense water power lot of old packing cases and by means right at hand, situated so far inland

The woman in the tailor frock laugh-

LONDON OMNIBUSES.

ocrut.

things better each day. Then in the Mr. Saddletree is represented as saying:

effect on their young minds, seeing there is no knowing what they may come to themselves

Sir Walter would not, we may assume, have written the above had he not known that such things had actual-

lady, "why do you cry so?"

y expressing my grief, madam," reonded the Boston boy, "that strikes on as being outre or inappropriate? Boo-hoo! Boo hoo!"-Chicago Tribune.

She Knew It.

Mr. Snaggs-From what I have seen Mrs. Snaggs-Oh, I know that very well. I have often seen her temper rise. -Pittsburg Chronicle.

nitions.



site of the largest arsenal belonging to this government. Rock Island is in the Mississippi River, about 300 miles above St. Louis and ten miles below Galena. It is nearly three miles in length and varies in width from onefourth to three-fourths of a mile, and contains, above low-water mark, 970 ncres. Lengthwise the island lies nearly east and west, such being the course of the river at this point. The civil war early showed the need of a great armory and arsenal in the Mississippl Valley where the legions of the West-

ern States could be rapidly armed and

equipped for war. Rising well out of the bosom of the broad father of waters, among the high surrounding hills on which the cities of Davenport, Moline and Rock Island rail and water communication, the "Don't you believe it," said the old Island of Rock Island would seem

Indians at St. Louis in November, 1804. the first appropriation for the construction of the arsenal, which has been folpenses. The noted artillery engineer and ordnance scientist, General Thom-U. S. A., was assigned to the duty of

tion by Colonel D. W. Flagler, now INFANTRY SOLDIER EQUIPMENT.

brigadier general and chief of ordnance. General Rodman died at his quarters at the arsenal June 7, 1871.

Great Military Plant. This great military plant consists of ten immense fireproof stone shops of steamer recently was occupied in trans-U-shape, with a system of dams giving ferring his bons from one box to anhours and 32 minutes. There are 12 over 3,000 horse power, and the necessary storehouses, magazines, laboratories, barracks and quarters, situated and carry 225,263,000 passengers. The near the center of the island. Five of these great shops, placed in a row, each of which cost nearly \$500,000, are To work its tram cars London re- intended as an armory for the manuonires 10,092 horses; to work its omni- facture of small arms, such as rifles and buses it has 25,578. A summary of carbines and cartridges, and the rethese figures shows that there are 3,229 maining five shops, in another row on vehicles employed, worked by 35,665 the opposite side of the handsome, treehorses, traveling 72,500,000 miles and embowered avenue, facing the first carrying 551,345,000 passengers in a row, are intended as an arsenal for year. It is calculated that each of the the construction of ordnance and ord-800 omnibuses which pass the Mansion nance stores. When in full operation House in an hour will travel 64 miles a during time of war, and provided and day, carrying 420 passengers as its day's equipped with all the necessary mawork and earning 3s. 6d. during each of chinery, the arsenal shops would emits 15 journeys. -St. Louis Globe-Dem- ploy some 20,000 workmen, with twenty line officers and 200 ordnance soldiers think of my snake! It's worth twenty as guard. Under these circumstances the capacity of the arsenal and the armory would be the full armament and equipment for a regiment of cavalry or of infantry, some 1,200 strong. each working day.

The departments fully equipped and running at present comprise the machine, carpenter, leather, paint, guncarriage and forge shops, the foundry and rolling mill employing about 400 men, with a monthly pay roll of nearly \$30,000. The administration of the government shops at all the arsenals is excellent, and the relations between employer and employed would form an excellent model for many of the large manufacturing establishments of the present day. It is steady work, with short but busy hours every day, good wages and certain pay, just trentment, clean and roomy shops.

The Present Output.

The arsenal to-day is engaged in the manufacture and supply of ordnance stores for the regular army, the national guard, the military colleges, and partly for the marine corps, United States navy, and the naval reserves, a total force of over 150,000 men. The main part of the work consists in the construction of siege gun carriages, siege howitzer carriages, fixed gun carriages, with limbers, calssons and bat- est weather. - W. Irving.

tery wagons complete, the complete A GREAT DISCOVERY MUNITIONS OF WAR. tery wagons complete, and cavaccouterments for infantry and cavaccouterments. alry soldiers, horse equipments and harness for light artillery. No rides, swords or revolvers are manufactured here in time of peace, but large quantities of these small arms are sent from the national armory at Springfield, of War's Enginery-Picturesque Sur- forts, national guard and military colroundings of the Depository of Mu- leges of the Mississippi valley and the Western States. All iron, wood, cloth and paper targets are also made here, besides the regular elliptical targets, iron frames to be covered with cotton cloth and representing soldiers in the act of firing, kneeling and lying down on the skirmish line, and cavalry soldiers on horseback. Small arm cartridges of all kinds are received in car lots from the government cartridge factory at Philadelphia, to be distributed also as above. In the several laboratories all kinds of cartridges for fixed guns are made up. The fixed guns and their projectiles are made at Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Contracts for material used in construction at arsenals are made yearly.

In the gun yard of the Rock Island arsenal may be seen grim trophies of several wars. One gun speaks of revolutionary struggles and patriotism and bears this inscription; "Surrendered by the convention of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777." This trophy of the surrender of Burgoyne has for many years been an honored guest at the arsenal.

JOSEPHINE'S EXTRAVAGANCE,

Even the Emperor Napoleon Was Bothered by Dressmakers' Bills.

Throughout the late summer and autumn of 1807 the imperial court was more stately than ever before. The old nobility became assiduous in their attendance, and, as one of the Empress' ladies in waiting is said to have remarked, the court "received good company." On his return Napoleon had found Josephine's extravagance to be as unbounded as ever; but he could not well complain, because, although for the most part frugal himself, he had this time encouraged lavishness In his family. Still, it was not agreeable to have dressmakers' bills flung into his carriage when driving in state with his consort, and on one occasion | press. he sent an unprincipled but clever milliner to the prison of Bicetre for having disobeyed his orders in furnishing her wares to the Empress at exorbitant prices. The person was so indispensable to the court ladies, however, that they crowded her cell, and she was

soon released. At St. Cloud, Malmaison, the Tullerles, and Fontainebleau the social vices of courts began to appear; but they were sternly repressed, especially high play. By way of contrast, the city of Paris was at that very moment debauched by a profusion of gamblinghells and houses of prostitution licensed at an enormous figure by Fouche, and producing great revenues for the secret police. The gorgeous state uniforms of the marshals, the rich and elegant costumes of the ladies, the bespangled and begilt coats of the household, dancing, theatricals, concerts, and excursions-all these elements should have combined to create brilliancy and galety in the imperial circle,

but they did not .- Century.

Handling Constrictors. Snake dealers in South Africa have a fine contempt for their squirming and venomous wares, though it is sometimes as A. Rodman, ordnance department, difficult to induce ship captains to carry them as freight. The snake dealers commencing the construction of the or- handle the boa constrictor with great senal, which, after long and brilliant deftness. This serpent bites, but his work, was carried to successful comple- bite is not venomous, so that the chief danger to the handler is from the serpent's enormously powerful muscles. The dealers have learned that the boa. to be really dangerous, must have a fulcrum in the shape of something

around which he may coll his tail. The boa is, in fact, a lever, in which the ordinary arrangement is power, weight, fulcrum. Knowing this, the dealers drop a soft hat over his head that he may neither see nor bite, and then snatch him so suddenly from his resting place that he has no opportunity to brace himself by seizing a fixed object with his tail. After that the essential thing is to see that he is not brought within distance of any such

object. A snake dealer on board a Brazilian other. He opened the box for an instant, dropped a hat over the head of one of the creatures, snatched it from its fellows, and, rushing across the deck, dropped it into the other box. The thing looked so easy that a deck hand, waiting until the snake owner's back was turned, essayed to repeat the act. He neglected to use the hat, and with a yell yanked a great snake from the box, with its fangs fixed in his fingers. Not daring to let go, yet fearing to hold on, he began whirling the snake about his head. The snake man managed to capture the reptile and box it in security. Then somebody expressed concern for the rash deck hand, to which the snake owner answered: "What, him? He's all right. But

of that mug!" The Egyptian Lentil.

It is in Egypt that the lentil crop is of the most value, for in the land of the Pharnois the lentil forms onesixth of the food of the people, beside being extensively exported to other countries. It is well suited to the soil and climate, as it requires little irrigation save what the Nile provides. The Egyptian lentils are reputed the best and most nutritious in the world.

From Cairo to Assouan, the farmers of the Nile Valley regularly totate the crop with wheat or maize, gathering It in about the end of April. Every peasant grows enough for his own consumption, making it into porridge, which he finds both wholesome and sustaining, and the cheapest food he can obtain. In Cairo, Alexandria, Ismailia, Suez, Port Said and the other towns the consumption in soup is very large. Most of the export goes to Loudon, there to be converted into invalid or "patent" food, under some fauciful name at a fanciful price.

An inexhaustible good nature is one of the most precions gifts of heaven, spreading itself like oil over the troubled sea of thought and keeping the mind smooth and equable in the rough-

DR. YOSHIMATSU, A JAPANESE N SICIAN, HAS A CANCER CURE

Overcomes the Bread Disease by Four Injections of Carbolic Acid-Con-America to Open a Hospital Regard plication of His Remedy.

The New York Journal publica following interesting letter from the resentative at Tokyo:

The widely discussed discount positive and almost immediate to cancer and every variety of can growth is an issue causing taken interest in scientific circles here at

The discoverer, Dr. Yoshimate, native physician, and his expens at the Oiso hospital have been or out under the direct supervision d imperial government. Arrangements have been come

with an American prominently on ed with the higher educational ment of Japan to go to the United three months in advance of Dr. ? matsu and arrange for the open a hospital to be called the Yoshis hospital. The Japanese government has

every effort to prevent a premain nonncement until the efficiency of remedy can be established. It was much difficulty that I succeeded; certaining the following facts:

The remedy consists in frequen jections of a powerful solution of bolic acid directly into the care growth. The most salient point a treatment lies in Dr. Yoshimater), cessful employment of a carbon solution so strong that under our circumstances it would menace libr at least destroy the healthy as well

the diseased tissues. This discovery has nothing is a mon with the recently announced to obtained by Dr. Kitaseto, the ma Japanese bacteriologist, with sran jections for treatment of cholen; diphtheria, as fully announced by

The number of convalences by Oiso hospital, many of whom lar sufficient evidence of the great win this discovery.

Immediately on receipt of their The Journal interviewed somed to eminent pathologists and cancerpe ists of New York for the purpos verifying the information. Dr. Paul Gibier, director of tha teur institute, showed a deep me in the news. In answer to the quen 'Have injections of carbolication

tion been previously used in the ment of cancer?" he said: "Yes, and with a fair degreeds cess. It is now some 25 years un a French physician, by the name clat, published a report on a sm cases he claimed to have some treated with this remedy. Unfurn ly the investigations in this lined arouse much enthusiasm, mdn due to the fact that Declat was at assuming pharmacist, of linkars nown, who had only taken mile and of medicine and secured a spins of having been a druggist fraingtime Had the same report on the chief of one of our great haptale, would have received, without far more serious consideration l

not, therefore, be regarded same covery." "Personally, Dr. Gibier, wig you think of the reported effect fi

treatment?" "That is a difficult question tous for it is an undeniable fact them are many remedies which will miss edly effect an apparent speedy con this dreadful disease. Cancer is 100 lar growth, and the larger or clora are sensitive to the most triffing ence, and decompose under the direct finence of a number of drugs. The far more susceptible to the scin drugs than are the healthy tissue. the other hand, those cancerons all ing next to the healthy tissues and a ing their nutriment from them are hardy, and any drug which will d

their destruction is likely to dest so the healthy tissues, and-in at -kill the patient."

"Has your experience taught such results?" "Yes. I have in mind the scrup ment-teropathy. Nearly three ! ago I sent a sealed communicate this subject to the Academy of Som The cases treated improved to marked degree that they almost an ed to cures, but their subsequentlis proves the questionable value of

this most promising method d ment." "Do you then regard cancer as inc

"No, not for all time to come." firmly believe that we are on the threshold of a great discovery that remove this deadly curse from mail but it will be some serum the action which will be both prompt and issue Dr. Gibier spoke in the highest is of Dr. Yoshimatsu and said that

report coming from him would be ceived with great interest by the ical profession. "I have heard something of De shimatsu's treatment of cancer by tions, but nothing regarding the results. I would treat any reports this eminent physician with the respect as those coming from Bells Paris. I have never used injection carbolic acid solutions in this hor but I would like to see a test. Is

lighted to hear that Dr. Yoshimats coming to America. Dr. Hermann Boldt, the recon cancer specialist and surgeon at the Mark's and Beth Israel hospitals "I believe that Dr. Yoshimatsu's covery will prove a palliative, but

a complete cure." Two years ago the state of New I appointed a board of examiners. whom all graduates of medicines pass an examination for a lives practice in the state. This yes published the comparative stands all the colleges of the state. The dents of the Woman's Medical Callet the New York Infirmary were form have taken the highest average the present, the women students lest the results of the examination of state board. Henceforth the profes of this woman's medical college at truthfully say that their college at

the state.